

## Standard 14 Vocabulary

- \* Natural processes - are interactions among plants, animals, and the environment. These interactions, which include photosynthesis, pollination, decomposition, and others, help create and shape natural communities.
- \* Human activities - something that people do or cause to happen
- \* Global temperatures - shows the fluctuations of the temperature of the atmosphere and the oceans through various spans of time
- \* Mean surface temperature - Average temperature of the air near the surface of the earth.
- \* Global warming - a gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, and other pollutants
- \* Solar radiation - radiant energy emitted by the sun from a nuclear fusion reaction that creates electromagnetic energy
- \* Greenhouse Effect - the trapping of the sun's warmth in a planet's lower atmosphere due to the greater transparency of the atmosphere to visible radiation from the sun than to infrared radiation emitted from the planet's surface.
- \* Volcanic activity - Within a volcano where lava, ash, and hot gases flow or are thrown out during an eruption.
- \* Fossil fuels - a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.
- \* Combustion - the process of burning something
- \* Urban heat islands - An urban heat island, or UHI, is a metropolitan area that's a lot warmer than the rural areas surrounding it
- \* Agriculture - the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products
- \* Natural systems - biological classification based upon morphological and anatomical relationships and affinities considered in the light of phylogeny and embryology
- \* Carbon dioxide (gases) - a colorless, odorless gas produced by burning carbon and organic compounds and by respiration.
- \* Greenhouse gases - a gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation, e.g., carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons

\* Concentration - is the abundance of a constituent divided by the total volume of a mixture

\* Atmosphere - the envelope of gases surrounding the earth or another planet.

\* Climate change - a change in global or regional climate patterns, in particular a change apparent from the mid to late 20th century onwards and attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels.